Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 50.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
☞ Office with S. L. Russel, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John Cessna, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KER

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & DUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c., prosecuted with promptness. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Bloody Run, Pa.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Bloody Run, Pa.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
Pitt Street, two doors west of the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S

Poetry.

LIFE.

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers the sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in evening's robes of balm;
And weary man must ever love her best,
For Morning calls to toil, but Night to rest.

She comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eye of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty and a power
That Morning knows not, in the Evening hour.

Until the Evening, we must weep and toil,
Plow life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way
And bear the heat and burden of the Day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide,
Like Summer Evening down the golden tide;
And leave behind us as we pass away
Sweet, starry twilight 'round our sleeping clay.

LONELY.

Sitting lonely, ever lonely,
Waiting, waiting for one only,
Thus I count the weary moments passing by;
And the heavy evening gloom
Gathers slowly in the room,
And the chill November darkness dims the sky.
Now the countless busy feet
Cross each other in the street,
And I watch the faces flitting past my door;
But the step that lingered nightly,
And the hand that tapped so lightly,
And the face that beamed so brightly,
Comes no more.

By the firelight's fitful gleaming
I am dreaming ever dreaming,
And the rain is slowly falling all around;
And the voices that are nearest,
Of friends the best and dearest,
Appear to have a strange and distant sound.
Now the weary wind is sighing,
And the murky day is dying,
And the withered leaves lie scatter'd round my door;
But that voice whose gentle greeting
Set this heart so wildly beating
At each fond and frequent meeting,
Comes no more.

Miscellaneous.

MR. NASBY DREAMS A DREAM---A JOHNSON KING.

Confederit X Roads
(which is in the State uv Kentucky),
October 24, 1866.

Dreams is only vouchsafed to persons uv a imaginative and speritool nacher, uv whom I am which. Ther aint anything gross or sensual about me that I know uv. Troo I sumtimes, but that is to, offset the effex of whiskey, wich if twasn't counteracted, would make me entirely too etherial for this grovelin world. I eat pork to restrain my exuberant imaginashun and enable me to come down to the dry detail uv offish'l life—to fit me for the proper discharge uv duties ez postmaster. Whiskey lifts me above the posishun—pork brings me back agin. Its fat and greasy like the pay and perquisites uv the postmaster—it comes from the nasty senseless and unclean of animals, like our commishuns—in short I recommend all uv Johnson's Postmasters to eat pork. Its their nateral diet.

Last nite I partook uv a pound or so too much, and as a consekence, didn't sleep well. While I wuz eatin [moistenin my lips with Louisville consolation, the while], I wuz musin onto Seward's question whether they would have Johnson President or King, and while musin I fell in2 the arms of Morfus. My mind bust loose from the body and sored. Ez I sunk to slumber the narrow room wich is at wunst my offis and domitory, widened and enlarged, the humble chairs became suddenly upholstered in gorgis style, the taller dip became multiplied in to thoosands uv gorgus chandileers, the portraits uv his Highness the President, and the other Democrats on the wall became alive. I comprehended the situation to wunst. Androo Johnson had cut the Gorgan knot with somebody's sword, and hed carried out his Policy to its natural conclusion. He wuz King and wuz reignin under the title uv Androo the Ii and I wuz (in my dream uv course,) in his kingly halls.

It wuz, methawt, a reception nite. His Mightiness wuz a sittin onto a elevated throne covered with red velvet and studded with diamonds, and pearls, and onyxs and other precious stones—onto his head wuz a crown, and he wuz enveloped into a robe uv black velvet, his nose and the balance of his face gleamin out like a flash uv litenin from a thunder cloud. Lyin prostrate at the foot of the throne, doin the offis of a footstool, wuz Charles Sumner, wunst Senator, which wuz typikle uv the complete triumph we hed won over our enemies, while doin other menial offices about the walls, wuz Wade, Wilson, Fessenden, Sherman and others who hed opposed the change from a Republic to a Kingdom. They wuz clothed in an appropriate costoom, knee breeches, and sich, and presented a pekoolyerly imposin appearance.

Carriages containing the nobility began to arrive, and ez they entered the Grand High Lord Chamberlin uv the Palis, the Markis von-Randrll announct em. "Dook de Davis" wuz ejackelated and Jefferson entered. "Earl von Toombs," "Sir Joseph E. Johnson," Markis de Bouregard" and so forth.

Noticin that the titles I shed heard wuz mostly tacked to Southern men, I asked Giddy Wells, who wuz standin by, why it wuz thus, and he said that Northerners wuzn't reely fit for it. We wuz, he said, a low grovlin race and coodent adapt ourselves to the habits uv nobility. The South wuz shivelrus and cood do it. They wuz given to tournaments and sich—they hed got accustomed to circus clothes and could wear a sword without gettin it awkwardly between the legs. Northern men, sich ez were faithful, wuz allowed to barsk in the smiles of royalty, but it wuz in such positions ez sooted their capacity. He, for instance, hed charge of the royal poultry yard, a position which he believed he filled to the entire satisfaction uv his beloved and royal master. He hed now four hens a sittin, each on four eggs, and he hoped in the course of two years, ef there wuz no adverse circumstances, to hev fresh eggs for the royal table. It wuz a position uv great responsibility and one which weighed upon him. Seward was privy counsler, Doolittle wuz steward uv the household, and Thurlow Weed wuz Keeper of the King's revenue, and wuz doin very well indeed.

By this time the Company assembled. His Highness wuz in a merry mood and unbended himself. Ther wuz a knot uv the nobility gathered in a corner, and after a earnest interview uv a minnit, Count Van Cowan advanced to the foot uv the throne, and on bended knee demanded a boon.

"What, my faithful servitor, does thou most desire?" said His Highness.

"We wood, Your Majesty, have the prisoners of state brot into the presence, that we make merry over 'em."

"It shel be done," sed His Majesty, and forthwith Baron von Steedman, who hed command uv the King's Household Body Guard, was sent for them. In a moment they wuz brot in. They wuz a miserable lookin set. Forney and Wendell Phillips wuz chained together, Fred Douglass and Anna Dickenson. Dick Yates and Governor Morton, Ben, Butler and Carle Shurtz, Kelley and Covode, while chase wuz tied to Horace Greely, onto whose back wuz a placard inscribed, "The last day uv the Tribunes," at which Raymond, who left the Radikels and declared for the Empire precisely the rite time, and wuz now editor uv the *Court Journal*, laffed immodritly. Some one exclaimed "Bring in Thad. Stevens," at which His Majesty turned pale and his knees smote together, "Don't, don't," sez he, "he's strength enuff left to wag his tongue. Keep him away! keep him away!" and he showed ez much fear ez men do in delerium tremeus when they see snakes.

Methawt I made inquiries and found that things wuz workin satisfactory. Gen. Grant wuz in exile, and Gen. Sheridan hed been decapitated for refoosin to acquiesce in the new arrangement. The country hed been divided into dookdoms and carldoms, and sich, over which the nobility rooled with undispooted authority. The principal men uv the North hed been capchered and subdued, and wuz a fillin menial positions in the palaces uv the nobility. No Lord or Dook or Earl considered himself well served onless he hed a half dozen Northern Congressmen in his house, while the higher grade of nobility wuzen't content with any thing less than Guverners. The indetedness uv the South to the North hed been adjusted. A decree hed bin ishood to the effect that Northern merchants who shood press a claim agin a Southernor should be beheaded and his goods confiscated. The question uv slavery hed bin settled forever, for the Demokratic ijee uv wun class to rool and wun class to serve wuz fully establist. There wuz now three classes uv society, the hereditary nobility, the untitled officials and the people; the latter, black and white, wuz all serfs, and all attached to the soil. Bizinis wuz all done by foreigners, the policy of the government bein to make the native born people purely agricultural peasantry. The nobility desirin to make it easy for em gave em one-sixth uv the produx uv the soil, reservin the balance for their own uses.

My dream didn't continue long enuff for me to ascertain whether I wuz a nobleman or not, but I am uv the opinion that I wuz, for a servant handin me a pin to stick into Gen. Butler to make him roar fur the amoozement uv the company, addressed me ez "Yoor Grace," from which I inferred that I wuz one of the Lord's spirtoal. Unfortunately at this pint I awoke and a sad awakenin in it wuz. The gorgus halls then vanished, the chandeleers fled, I exchanged the robes uv stait and jewels and sich wuz gone and I wuz in my offis not "Yoor Grace," but merely a Postmaster in a Kentucky village. Well, that is suthin. Wat better is a nobleman? He don't work, neither do I. He drinks wine, it is troo, but I hev wat soots me better, whisky fresh from the still. Yet my dream may be realized, and if it is, I will endevoor to fill the position with credit. Who knows?

Petroleum V. Nasby, P. M.,
(which is Postmaster.)

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The New York Tribune professes to give its readers an account of a startling discovery made by Signor Nessuno of the University at Bologna,—Nessuno, our Italian critic tells us, means nobody,—who found among the papyri of Pompeii, which he has been many years engaged in investigating, a complete report of a tour taken by Herod the Great immediately after the massacre of the Innocents. Herod, it appears, was accompained by his old, wary minister, Servius Vardius, the general who commanded his armies, the captain of his fleet, and a crowd of parasites. The cause of the journey does not appear, but something is said about a monument,—possibly that of Julius Cæsar, who appointed Herod governor, although after the assassination of Cæsar, Herod immediately went over to Brutus and Cassius.

We copy a portion of the Tribune's article on this great discovery:—

Herod had his speech prepared beforehand, and if Professor Nessuno has translated it literally, it must have been really comic in its effect. He is reckoned to have stopped in all at some sixty or a hundred places before he got back to Jerusalem, and at every one of these places he delivered the same speech, the only exception being the one we are about to mention. It happened that Herod came to a certain large town, whose name is not as clear in the manuscript as it might be, and after dinner a large crowd came about the caravansary where he was stopping and called for a speech, and he had just begun to peg away at the old cut-and-dried affair that had served his turn so far, when he was interrupted by an ill-mannered fellow who cried out, "How about them babies?" Herod immediately grew red in the face, made a grab at his crown, and was about to hurl it at the saucy fellow, when his wary old adviser, Servius Vardius, adroitly caught it, and, to put it out of harm's way, clapped it on his own head. Herod was in such a state of rage that for a few minutes he was quite incoherent, but at length he managed to speak. Here we quote Prof. Nessuno's delightfully free and naive rendering as literally as we can into corresponding English ideas. It must be remembered that Herod was not a Roman by birth, but was a barbarian, and had no advantages of education or of society until his accidental elevation to the tetrarchy, which will account for a certain rowdy air his speeches have: "You'd better ask about them babies! If yer knew more about babies in particular, you'd never ask such questions, I reckon. Who, I should like to know, has suffered more from babies than I hev? Who has put up with more from 'em than I hev? I didn't kill those yer babies; they killed theirselves; and if I did kill 'em, I had to do it, else they uns would have killed we uns. As for me I hev sounded all the depths of honor and my ambition is gratified to repletion. I have been everything by turns and nothing long. I began life in a small low way, but honors and dignities climbed onto my brow, and I filled first one office, and then another until I had sat in the gubernatorial cheer, and at length became tetrarch, which fills the cup of my ambition and leaves me satiated with glory. It makes me mad to hear a demoralized and subsidized mob a hollerin out wherever I go: "How about them babies! How about them babies!' Let me tell you that them innocents, as you call 'em, was a poor, feeble, insignificant, contemptible band of fanatics who was engaged in a gigantic scheme to rend my tetrarchy in pieces and blot out the stars from the imperial banner. They was a utterly powerless band of infuriated madmen, and the fact that they was only two years old and under, made their crime more heinous and abominable. It was well known that I had forbid playing in the market place, and yet these innocents came into the market place with penny whistles and flags a flying, and with such defyin airs, that it could not be stood, and their mothers actually had the brass to laugh at 'em and cheer 'em on. Who, my friends, has suffered more from these babes than I have? sounded all the depths of honor, I have set in the gub—

At this moment, continues the manuscript a scene of terrible confusion occurred. The people refused to hear the tetrarch any more and began to curse him up and down without ceremony, to jeer him and insult him in every way. The air was darkened with a shower of sticks and stones, eggs of every degree of staleness added their perfume to the violet of his imperial robes, while the dead bodies of the smaller animals and vermin of the district were hurled without cessation, and with the most unerring aim at his venerable head. One young Jew hurled a dead duck at him, another made a missile of a coney, a creature which, though it is expressly stated in the Bible to belong to a feeble folk, proved on this occasion unpleasantly strong. It is not recorded that a tetrarch was ever so abused before. Herod seems to have been utterly unable to defend himself against the storm, and at last gave it up, retreating from the platform amid a whirlwind of jeers, threats, derisive cries and voices that repeated uncessingly "How about the babies!" until the wretched tetrarch was nearly mad with rage and terror. Not long after his return to Jerusalem—and his friends hustled him back to the capitol without ceremony—he was so weighed upon with remorse and mortification that he is actually said to have held his tongue for a month, whereas he had always been remarkable for the profuseness of his speech, and had never been known to go more than twenty-four hours without talking about himself. But the sequel was, that the Innocents were well avenged.

LITERARY NOTES.

A London correspondent of the independent gives the following gossip about well-known English lady writers:

GEORGE ELIOT.

Having an intense desire to see the author of "Adam Bede," I drove to the Priory one Sunday hoping that a peep might be vouchsafed me. To my great disappointment, however, Mrs. Lewes was too feeble to see a stranger. As we drove home I asserted my Yankee privilege of asking questions; and, as the facts I then learned are no secret, I repeat them here. Mr. Lewes, having forgiven and taken back an unfaithful wife, cannot according to English law, obtain a divorce, although the wife had twice deserted him. Miss Evans is considered his wife, and called Mrs. Lewes by their friends, in spite of gossip and scandal. Owing to her peculiar position, Mrs. Lewes seldom goes into general society or sees strangers, though every one is anxious to meet her, and many of her warmest friends are among the wise and good. All whom I saw loved, respected and defended her; some upon the plea that, if genius, like charity, covers a multitude of sins in men, why not in women?

JEAN INGELOW.

Coming at last to a quiet street, where all the houses were gray with window-boxes full of flowers, we reached Mrs. Ingelow's. In the drawing room we found the mother of the poetess, a truly beautiful old lady, in widow's cap and gown, with the sweetest serenest face I ever saw. Two daughters sat with her, both older than I fancied them to be, but both very attractive woman. Eliza looked as if she wrote the poetry, Jean the prose—for the former wore curls, had a delicate face, fine eyes, and that indescribable something which suggests genius; the latter was plain, rather stout, hair touched with gray, shy, yet cordial manners and a clear, straitforward glance, which I liked so much that I forgave her on the spot for writing those dull stories.

Gerald Massey was with them, a dapper little man, with a large, fine head, and very un-English manners. Being oppressed with "the mountainous me," he rather bored the company with "my poems, my plans, and my publishers," till Miss Eliza politely devoted herself to him, leaving my friend to chat with the lovely old lady, and myself with Jean. Both being bashful, and both laboring under the delusion that it was proper to allude to each other's works, we tried to exchange a few compliments, blushed, hesitated, laughed, and wisely took refuge in a safer subject. Jean had been abroad; so we pleasantly compared notes, and I enjoyed the sound of her perculiarly musical voice, in which I seemed to hear the breezy rhythm of some of her charming songs. The ice which surrounds every English man and woman was beginning to melt, when Massey disturbed me to ask what was thought of his books in America. As I really had not the remotest idea, I said so; whereat he looked blank and fell upon Longfellow, who seems to be the only one of our poets whom the English know or care much about. The conversation became general, and soon after it was necessary to leave, lest the safety of the nation should be endangered by overstepping the fixed limits of a morning call.

Later, I learned that Miss Ingelow was extremely conservative, and was very indignant when a petition for women's rights to vote was offered for her signature. A rampant radical told me this, and shook her handsome head pathetically over Jean's narrowness; but when I heard that once a week several poor souls dined comfortably in the pleasant home of the poetess, I forgave her conservatism, and regretted that an unconquerable aversion to dinner parties made me decline her invitation.

Who is Old.—A wise man will never rust-out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will do something for himself, for his posterity. Almost the last hour of his life Wellington was at work. So were Newton, Bacon, Milton and Franklin. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea that we must lie down because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to run to waste, and the spring of life to become motionless, on whose hands the hours drag heavily.

Severe.—"Madame, your boy can't pas for half fare, he is too large," said the conn ductor of a slow railway train. "He may be too large now," replied the matron, "but he was small enough when we started."

Female clerks and folders are employed is the Dead Letter Office at Washington. What a paradise of enjoyment for curious women!

BAGGAGE.

"That seat is occupied," said a bright-eyed girl to a man who was about to take it. "Occupied!" he growled; "where's his baggage?" With a saucy upward look at him, "I'm his baggage," she said. And this brings me to say that if you are going a long journey in the region where it is "first come, first served," the most desirable piece of baggage you can take with you is not a hat box or a blanket, but a woman. If you have none, then marry one, for you are not thoroughly equipped for the road till you do. When dinner is ready you follow in her blessed wake, and are snugly seated beside her, and exactly opposite the platter of chickens, before the hirsute crowd, womanless as Adam was till he fell into a deep sleep, are let in at all.

There you are, and there they are. You twain-one, with the two best chairs in the house, served and smiled on. Look down the table at the unhappy fellows, some of them actually bottoming the chairs they occupy, and arms and hands reaching across the table in every direction like the tentaculæ of a gigantic polypus. When night comes, and with it a border tavern, it is not you that shift uneasily from side to side on the bar room floor. If there is any best bed she gets it and you share it. You follow her into the best car; she first in the stage coach and you are too. More than that, a woman keeps you "upon your honor;" you are pretty sure to behave yourself all the way.

The conclusion is as strong as a lariat, that travelling bachelors have forgotten some of their baggage, and that if a woman hears a man sneer about her troublesome sex and their inevitable, inseparable bandbox, and then in some weak moment he says to her, "Will you?" and she be wise, she will be cautious. Men are not a tithe of the help to women on a journey that the latter in their modesty and their ignorance—we beg pardon, which?—are always conceding. Blessed be nothing. A lone woman can make the transit of the American continent, like Venus crossing the sun, without either danger or insult. She can emulate the Irish Norah, who, in some fabulous time, decked with jewels and beauty, made the tour of Ireland alone, and not a soul harmed her as she went:

"Rich and rare were the jewels she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore,
But, ah, her beauty was far beyond
Her sparkling gems and her snow white wand.
On she went, and her maiden
In safety lighted her round 'the green Isle."

—B. F. Taylor.

IDLE SONS OF WEALTHY PARENTS.

We cut from our exchanges a short paragraph stating that the wealthy parents of two young men of New York, who were tired out by seeing their boys do nothing, started them in business with a capital of $20,000; and this paragraph further states that in two weeks they had squandered all their capital and a few hundreds over. There is a good deal in this story, so briefly and so jauntily told, that is worthy of earnest reflection on the part of the aforesaid parents of the New York boys, and of wealthy parents generally, there and everywhere else. It is, unfortunately, getting to be too much the custom among men in this country, who have made or inherited fortunes, to cherish and encourage the natural desire on the part of their sons to spend in a sort of luxurious idleness the days that should be devoted to learn some useful business, trade or profession, not only for the purpose of earning means to defray the expenses of life, but through which they could be enabled to contribute their share to the production, work and wealth of the country. Such occurrences as that noted above are to some extent public as well as private matters, because wherever young men are brought up to lives of idleness there is so much abstracted from the common stock of wealth by the loss of that which they would have otherwise created, and because such idle lives are nearly always sure to lead to vice and demoralization of various kinds. Even overlooking the evil influences of such matters upon society at large, and regarding them solely in a money point of view, how much cheaper would it have been to the fathers of these young men to have spent a few thousand dollars of the twenty thousand squandered in two weeks in having them so taught and trained that money would have been safe in their hands, so as to make both it and themselves useful to their fellow men. In these days, when so many men are becoming suddenly rich, and when there are counter indications that so many of their posterity may become suddenly poor, there is greater cause than ever for impressing upon the minds of parents the dangers of allowing their sons to grow up with habits of idleness, and without knowledge of any useful callings by which they may be able to earn livings for themselves.—*Phila. Ledger.*

INSIDE A PRINTING OFFICE.

It is not alone compositors who will enjoy the following. It is a capital and very forcible illustration of a printing office dialogue:

Foreman of the office—"Jones what are you at now?"

Compositor—"I'm setting "A house on fire"—almost done!"

Foreman—"Finish it as quick as possible and help Morse through with his telegraph.

"Bob what are you trying to get up?"

Bob—"A panic in the money market."

Foreman—"Thomas what are you distributing?"

Thomas—"Prizes in the gift lottery."

Foreman—"Stop that and take hold of "A run-away horse." Slocum, what in creation have you been about this last half hour?"

Slocum—"Justifying the "Compromise Measure" my sub set up."

Foreman—"You chap on the stool there, what are you on now?"

Chap on the stool—"On the 'table' that you gave me."

Foreman—"Lay it on the table for the present; no room for it."

Compositor—"How about these "Municipal Candidates?"

Foreman—"Run 'em in. What do you say, Slocum?"

Slocum—"Shall I lead these "Men of Boston?"

Foreman—"No; they are solid, of course."

Compositor—"Do you want a full faced head to "Jenny Lind's Family?"

Foreman—"No; put 'em in small caps. Joseph, haven't you got up that "Capital joke?"

Joseph—"No, sir; I'm out of sorts."

Foreman—"Well, throw in this "Million of California Gold," and when you get through with it, I'll give you some more."

Editor—"What do you want now?"

Deviljoe—"More copy, sir."

Editor—"Have you completed that "Eloquent Thanksgiving Discourse?"

Deviljoe—"Yes, sir; and I have just set up "A warm winter."

SCENE AT THE DEATH BED OF MR. LINCOLN.

At Carlisle, Pa., recently, the Presbyterian Synods of the Old and New Schools being in session at the same place, the two bodies met in communion with great harmony. Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church in Washington, which President Lincoln usually attended, in a speech at the table, gave the following narrative which has never before been made public:

"When summoned on that sad night to the death bed of President Lincoln, I entered the room fifteen or twenty minutes before his departure. All present were gathered anxiously around him, waiting to catch his last breath. The physician, with one hand upon the pulse of the dying man, and the other laid upon his heart, was intently watching for the moment when life should cease.

He lingered longer than we had expected. At last the physician said: "He is gone; he is dead."

Then I solemnly believe that for four or five minutes there was not the slightest noise or movement in that awful presence. We all stood transfixed in our positions, speechless, breathless, around the dead body of that great and good man.

At length the Secretary of War, who was standing at my left, broke the silence and said, "Doctor, will you say anything?" I replied, "I will speak to God." Said he, "Do it just now."

And there by the side of our fallen chief, God put it into my heart to utter this petition, that from that hour we and the whole nation might become more than ever united in our devotion to the cause of our beloved, imperilled country.

When I ceased there arose from the lips of the entire company a fervid and spontaneous "Amen."

And has not the whole heart of the loyal nation responded "Amen?"

Was not that prayer, there offered, responded to in a most remarkable manner? When in our history have the people of this land been found more closely bound together in purpose and heart than when the telegraphic wires bore all over the country the sad tidings that President Lincoln was dead?"

"I DON'T CARE."

Yes you do, and there's no use in trying to deceive yourself with the sophistry of these words.

The best and noblest, the truest and most generous part of your nature does care for the unkind, cutting words you have uttered to one you loved, in moments of pique.

You may carry yourself ever so proud and defiantly, you may never drop by word or look the dew of sweet healing on the wound you have made in a nature as proud, as sensitive, and exacting as your own; but to your honor be it said, you are better than your words, and away down in your heart lurk shame, and repentance, and sorrow for them.

You may carefully hide them both, and in a little while they will be gone, for oh! it is very easy to make one's self bitter, and proud, and cold—very hard to keep one's self sweet, mellow, and charitable; but therefore you can do a mean ungenerous thing to one who loves you, and have your heart endorse your "I don't care!"

And how often these words are uttered, when conscience sternly refutes them; and how often they harden the heart and keep the feet in the way of evil.

Be careful, reader, when you say, "I don't care."

AGREEABLE RECOMMENDATION.

A writer—a physician—in the *Agriculturist*, says apples are the most healthy fruit produced in this country. He cites a good many instances to prove the truth of this system. And we suspect that he is very nearly—if not quite—right. He says, in substance, that there are but few articles of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked than the apple. Why every farmer in the country has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every housekeeper lay in a good supply of apples, and it will be one of the most economical investments in the whole range of culinaries. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples, sound and ripe for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of Doctors' bills, in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

WEAVING FRUIT BLOSSOMS.

A little girl had a young cherry tree which bore beautiful blossoms one spring. She wanted flowers for a garland one day, and thinking the cherry tree blossoms very beautiful, she plucked and wove them into a garland. But when the time of cherries came the tree bore none. How could it? Cherries come from blossoms, and she had plucked the blossoms and made them into garlands. She could not use both blossoms and cherries.

It is just so with the hours of young lives. Hours are blossoms from which come the fruit of success and happiness in after years. Spend them in *study*, and they will grow into the fruit of scholarship by and by. Spend them in useful industry, and they will grow into the fruit of prosperity when you are older. Spend them in prayer and reading God's word, and they will grow into the fruit of ripe and manly piety. But if you weave them into garlands for idle sport they will bring forth no fruit. Your life will be a barren tree. Do you understand?

Advice to Young Men.—A young lady, the other day, in the course of a lecture, (after the manner of Miss Anna E. Dickinson) said:

"Get married, young man, and be quick about it too. Don't wait for the millenium, hoping that the girls may turn to angels before you trust yourself with one of them. A pretty thing you'd be alongside an angel, wouldn't you—you brute? Dont wait another day, but right now—this very night ask some nice, industrious girl to go into partnership with you, to clear your pathway of thorns, and plant it with flowers."

When a gentleman stares at a lady, and she stares at him, they are apt to mount to the region of love by a pair of stares.

A new style of bonnet has made its appearance in Paris. It is a twine string with a diamond set in the top.

"A Radical" sends to the Harrisburg *Telegraph* the following impeachment od Warren Hastings by Edmund Burke, and asks "What would Burke have said if he hag been called upon to impeach Andrew Johnson?"

I impeach Warren Hastings, Esquire, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

I impeach him in the name of the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, whose parliamentary trust he has betrayed.

I impeach him in the name of all the Commons of Great Britain, whose national character he has dishonored.

impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose laws, rights and liberties he has subverted; whose properties he has destroyed; whose country he has laid waste and desolate

I impeach him in the name and by the virtue of those eternal laws of justice which he has violated.

I impeach him in the name of human nature itself, which he has cruelly outraged, injured and oppressed, in both sexes, in every age, rank, situation and condition of life.

Says the correspondent of the *Telegraph*:

Warren Hastings never attempted to subvert the government of his native land; he never publicly travelled round the country he ruled over in the character of a drunken buffoon; he never chose for his friends prize-fighters and the keepers of faro-banks; he never encouraged rebel ruffians to murder the friends of the Government; he never egged on villains and cut throats to burn down school houses for the poor.

Passing Away.—One of our cotemporaries goes off as follows over the departure of the musquitoes:

"The musquitoes are gone. Only one visited our pillow last night. His hum (he didn't seem to feel at *hum*) was a mournful sound. It spoke of other days—we mean nights—when, surrounded by his gaily puncturing companions, he struck his light guitar. We felt for him—but didn't find him. We turned on the gas and there sat the little devil on the head board, wiping his eyes with a corner of the musquito bar. The eloquence of his silent grief made us sad also. We picked up a copy of "Young's Night Thoughts" with melancholy abstraction. Slowly and silently we approached him so that we should not disturb his meditation or intrude upon his grief. He was weeping for those who had gone before. Almost reverently did we elevate "Young's Night Thoughts," we poised it a moment in the air to hear again that plaintive wail—and then we *w'aled* him:

He is gone; he the last of the *musquegans.*
Lightly they'll speak of the "skeeter" that's gone,
And o'er his cold carcass upbraid him:
But little he'll bite if they let him sleep on—
On the head board where "Young's Night Thoughts" laid him.

Editorial Slavery.—Every editor of a newspaper will appreciate the truth of the following passage from some of the writings of Capt. Marryatt:

It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every day, (or week,) whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health; in affliction, after year; tied down to the task; remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand hours. I have a fellow-feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing; but the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor, but it is the continued attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's, (or week's) paper is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Eysephus; an endless repetition of toil, constant weight upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest kind of drudgery. To write for a newspaper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery. All of which is as true as preaching.

Recovery of Mr. Prentice.—Mr. George D. Prentice, senior editor of the Louisville *Journal*, acknowledges the sympathy of the press during his recent illness, in the following felicitious manner:

"Our heartfelt thanks are due to very many of our brethren of the press for their kind notices of us during our late illness. Their sympathy soothed and cheered and strengthened us. It seemed to throw a calm and lovely light upon the world, and make us wish to linger still among our fellow men. There is much that is beautiful and holy and hallowing

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

At the coming session of Congress, in pursuance of the principles laid down in their report last winter, the Revenue Commission will urge an additional modification of the Internal Revenue laws and a reduction of the taxes. Notwithstanding the reductions made last session at the suggestion of the Revenue Commission, the rapid increase of the revenue returns fully justifies their recommendation of a still further reduction. The history of the seeming anomaly of an increase of revenue from reduced taxation is worthy of a careful consideration in view of the proposed further reduction. When the plan of reduction was submitted at the last session of Congress, it met with bitter opposition from the free-traders, because while reducing the rate of taxation on home manufactures, agricultural produce and incomes, it did not reduce the import duties on foreign manufactures and imported luxuries but in some instances even increased them. At the time of the first enactment of the Internal Revenue laws, the friends of protection, absorbed in the prosecution of the war and anxious only to provide the means of paying current expenses, lost sight of the great civil interests at stake in the framing of an Internal Revenue law, and permitted the free-traders to so manipulate the law as to completely neutralize all protective duties and indeed in some instances to put a premium on foreign goods competing with our home manufactures in our own markets. This suicidal tendency of the law was at first comparatively harmless, by reason of the extraordinary high premium on gold, but with the decline of the gold premium at the close of the war, its fatal effect was soon seen in the stoppage of many of our most important manufacturing enterprises. The friends of protection were aroused to the necessity, not only of reducing the oppressive internal taxes, but at the same time of securing some fair degree of protection to our home industry. The result of their labors, with this two-fold object in view, was the recommendation and passage of the amended law submitted by the Commissioners at the last session of Congress. The working of the revised law has been so satisfactory and its results so gratifying to the country at large that a more thorough revision is to be recommended at the next session having the same objects in view, viz.: a still further reduction of those oppressive Internal taxes, which have so enormously increased the cost of living throughout the country, and a more efficient protection to such of our industrial interests as still need the fostering care of the government, and which are the great sources of our national prosperity and independence. It is a well known fact that the greater portion of the Internal Revenue has been obtained from taxes on manufactures. The result of the reduction of the last year was to give such an impetus to our internal industries, that the increased production more than made up the loss from a reduced rate of taxation. A similar result it is believed will follow from a still further reduction of the rate of taxation, provided the protection hitherto given our industrial interests from the competition of foreign pauper labor be not reduced. This is the one great danger that now threatens our financial interests and consequently the prosperity of the whole country. Free-traders and their foreign allies will strive vigorously to break down our present protective system and once more inaugurate the suicidal free-trade policy that so long kept us at the mercy of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. To avert any such misfortune and to continue and improve if possible the present system, under which our national debt is being so rapidly reduced, our taxes yearly lightened and the general prosperity of the country promoted, should be the aim of every one who wishes to see our national debt speedily paid and our whole country raised to a degree of prosperity that it never knew under the suicidal policy dictated to mercenary politicians by British manufacturers. If the necessities imposed upon us by an immense national debt shall wean our statesmen from the visionary theory of free-trade and lead them to deal with facts as they are, in the adjustment of our national customs duties, we shall console ourselves with the reflection that under the pressure of a great burthen we have been led to the realization and adoption of the true national policy, of fostering and developing every branch of industry capable of being profitably prosecuted within our borders. Such a policy will induce the artizan and farmer, the producer and consumer to settle side by side, throughout the length and breadth of our land, saving to themselves and the world the useless and destructive expense of the transportation of food and raw material three or four thousand miles to the consumer and manufacturer, and returning the manufactured product over the same distance to the consumer, by placing them side by side to exchange the products of their industry free of cost. We will have learned from a bitter experience what we should have been taught long ago by the dictates of common sense.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Post* is unmercifully down on papers of the Chicago *Times* and Bedford *Gazette* stripe. It attributes all the misfortunes of the Democrats to that class of papers who were opposed to the prosecution of the war and were "in fact pro-slavery in everything." Truth will out some times.

☞ The Copperheads used to rejoice quietly over rebel victories, latterly they rejoice openly. Formerly they secretly aided and abetted rebels now they do it boldly. How things change. During the rebellion they denied their sympathy most stoutly, now they boast of it. They are obliged to do this to convince the rebels of their sincerity.

☞ The worst feature that we behold in the animated canvas for United States Senator is that the Philadelphia *Daily News* advocates the claims of Governor Curtin. This enough to swamp the best man living.

FREE RAILROAD LAW.

The people of Pennsylvania declared their preference for a Free Railroad Law, at the polls and during the late canvass, with a degree of unanimity almost unparallelled. The measure was evidently so popular that those who have heretofore been known as the most unscrupulous opponents of the system, were obliged to give in their adherence and fall in with the irresistible current of public opinion. But we are not willing to believe that the conversion of many of those heretofore in the employ of the monopolies, interested in resisting this measure, is sincere and radical. Many things are done now-a-days from policy, and we opine that there is policy at the bottom of this sudden conversion to a system which they have resisted with all the means at their command. Let the people of Pennsylvania therefore be fully on their guard.

The friends of this measure in the approaching session of the Legislature, are expected to introduce a bill for this purpose immediately upon its convening in January. We expect those who have lately given in their support to a Free Railroad Law to be on hand to fight it to the bitter end, but woe unto the Senator or Representative from the country, who can be *induced* to oppose the wishes of the people. The shrewd tactidians who are interested in monopolies, did not show fight and thus we did not get as decided an expression of public sentiment on the subject, as might have been desired, although it was positive enough for all practical purposes. A few legislators may take advantage of this, and assume that they were not instructed, which would have been the case had there been a contest. Both parties stood mutually pledged to the measure, and the people, as usual, took it for granted that there was no formidable opposition, and consequently did not pledge their candidates for legislative honors to stand firm in support of this truly righteous law.

There is not a man to-day in the State, who is not directly concerned in some one or more of the monopolies, but is directly interested in a Free Railroad Law. As it now stands, it is the few monopolists against the many burdened producers. It is the strong and monied against the unprotected and feeble. The sooner our people comprehend that their safety from huge monopolies lies in a measure of this kind, the sooner will the interests of the State be protected, and the hope of the people is centered in the legislature, let it come up to the work and all will be well.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A convention of the County Superintendents of the Common Schools of the State, is called to meet at Harrisburg, on the 4th of December. As this convention seems to be called for the purpose of proposing changes in the school law, we hope the present oppressive and unjust system of taxation will receive the attention of the friends of our common schools. If the changes proposed by the Hon. G. W. Householder last winter cannot be approved by the convention, we hope to see it suggest some other method of equalizing taxation and placing the poorer districts of the State in such position as to enable them to secure the benefits of the common schools without being oppressed with taxes. Under the intelligent supervision of Prof. Wickersham we expect to see important changes made in the school laws and increased progress in our schools. We expect also to see the school law administered in the spirit in which it was adopted and not in the interest of old fogyism.

THE ENABLING ACT.

In view of the contemptuous rejection of the Constitutional Amendment by the lately rebellious States, it has become evident that additional legislation will be necessary as soon as Congress meets in order to hasten to a speedy conclusion the vexed question of reconstruction. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, during the last session of Congress drew up and submitted to the House an Enabling Act, remanding the rebel States to a territorial condition and providing for the reconstruction of their State constitutions and their restoration to the rights and privileges of States in such a manner as would forever settle the status of conquered rebel States. This act failed to pass at the time because the country hoped to conciliate the beaten but unrepenting chivalry by excessive leniency. Now that the most magnanimous terms ever offered to conquered rebels have been rejected with scorn and contempt, we hope to see the Honorable member, from Lancaster, promptly fulfil his promise made in his speech made at this place in September last, to introduce the act again at the coming session and press it to a speedy passage. The act reads as follows:

WHEREAS the eleven States which lately formed the government called the confederate States of America have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and can be reinstated in the same only through the action of Congress: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the eleven States lately in rebellion may form valid State governments in the following manner:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State governments now existing *de facto* are hereby acknowledged as valid governments for municipal purposes until the same shall be duly altered, and their legislative and executive officers are hereby recognized as such.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall within six months, and as often thereafter as he shall deem proper, issue his proclamation directing conventions to be called to form legitimate constitutions for the respective States. He shall direct an election to be held on a certain day to choose delegates to a convention, which shall meet at the time fixed by him at the capital of the State and form a State constitution, which shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters shall be declared to be the constitution of the State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons who shall be entitled to vote at both of said elections shall be as follows: all male citizens above the age of twenty-one years, who have resided one year in said State, and ten days within the election district.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the word citizen as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all persons (except Indians not taxed) born or duly naturalized in the United States. Any male citizen above the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible as delegates to said convention.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who held office, either civil or military, under the government called the "confederate States of America," and who voluntarily gave more allegiance to said government, are hereby declared to have forfeited their citizenship and to have renounced allegiance to the United States, and shall not be entitled to exercise the elective franchise or hold office until three years after they shall have filed their intention or desire to be reinvested with the rights of citizenship, and shall swear allegiance to all other governments or pretended governments: the said application to be filed and oath taken in the same courts that by law are authorized to naturalize foreigners.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no constitution shall be presented to or acted on by Congress which denies to any citizen any rights, privileges, or immunities which are granted to any other citizen in the State. All laws shall be impartial, without regard to language, race, or former condition. If the provisions of this section should ever be altered, repealed, expunged or in any way abrogated or disregarded by any State, this act shall become void as to said State, and the State shall lose its right to be represented in Congress. There shall be three officers of the election at each of the polls; two of them shall be called inspectors, who shall receive and deposit the votes in the box when undisputed. If any vote shall be challenged the other officer, to be called judge, shall decide the question if the inspectors disagree. The officers shall be chosen as follows: on the morning of the election, at the hour of nine o'clock, the legal voters present at the polls shall nominate three or more candidates, and proceed to elect by dividing into two or more bodies, according to the number of contesting parties. The majority shall elect. The officers thus chosen shall appoint two clerks, who shall truly record the voters when the votes are received, and the votes when counted by the officers aforesaid. Any fraud in conducting the election shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the foregoing conditions shall be complied with the citizens of said State may present said constitution to Congress, and if the same shall be approved by Congress said State shall be declared entitled to the rights, privileges, and immunities, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a State within the Union. No Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either House of Congress until Congress shall have declared the State entitled thereto.

THE NEW CABINET.

We clip the following muddle in regard to the Cabinet of the incoming Governor, from a correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which appears to be about as intelligible as any thing we have received on the subject:

"The *quid nunes* are sorely exercised upon the subject of the incoming administration. The amount of guessing which this subject has developed, would do credit to Connecticut, and is totally at variance with the stolidity of Pennsylvania's character. One day these "learned pigs" have Cochran, of York county, as the coming man for Secretary of State, F. Carroll Brewster for Attorney General, Frank Jordan for Adjutant General. Next day comes a new deal of the cards, and Parviance, of Allegheny, is the Attorney General, Johnson, of crawford county, is the Secretary of State and some hero the Adjutant. Again, Slifer and Meredith are to retain their positions, or, if Slifer goes out, Jordan of Bedford, goes in, and so on, until ordinary heads like that of your correspondent, ache like unto Mr. Traemlow's, and I have as much difficulty as that very amiable nobody, and from the same prolific cause. Oh! that political trickery and Mr. Veneering were safely at the Devil with all their Tribe."

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE CANVAS.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

The incidents in an excited political canvas, are so numerous, and developed in such quick succession, that many rich and humorous scenes, for the want of a faithful chronicler, are lost to the great mass of the community or only partially preserved by oral tradition. As a finale to the desecration of Hannibal's grave, narrated in last week's INQUIRER, permit Pilgrim to relate the following facts as derived from an antiquarian whose veracity cannot be doubted.

"On the evening of Saturday, as the shades of twilight were thickening into darkness, the terrified Conservatives retired from the place of rapture and quiet once more reigned around the grave of the renowned Hannibal. Early on Monday morning party zealots were at work removing the stand and pictures lest by any possible contingency the indignity done to the resting place of the honorable dead, might be modified by the tread of loyal feet, or the sound of patriotic voices! A meeting of the *true* Unionists, was to be held next day, in the village near by. A Climber Johnson Club, composed of material which *ought* to climb; had control of a building in the vicinity, sometimes used as a town hall, at other times as a seat of learning. It is whispered, *pretty loudly*, that some political non-descripts, thinking that the patriots would be compelled, for the want of other accommodations, to hold their meeting in the seat of learning, very *kindly* prepared the place for their reception. Not by ornamenting it with wreaths of evergreens and garlands of flowers; but by an act of *gentility* not to be named in refined circles. The true Unionists convened—a very respectable assemblage, comprising the most intellectual and literary portion of the community, of ladies and gentlemen. By permission of the trustees, a church edifice, was opened for the occasion. The speakers were gentlemen of marked ability. The addresses were distinguished *more* by logical power, and patriotic emotion than declamation and party rancour. *Nothing was said or done unbecoming* the sanctity of the place, or the proprieties of the occasion. When persons of cultivation and refinement assemble, *decorum* and *order* will be observed. Alas! the *sanctimonious* Conservatives were horror-stricken! Their pious souls shrank back agast from church desecration! Their moral sensibilities were shocked beyond the power of recuperation. Green Grocer, graduate of Snyder College, and paste-board professor, who practiced the *dubious* art *where he should not*, *Painted Indian*, and political trickster, who went to catch skedaddlers, and *was* caught himself! Mr. Whirl-round-the-circle, who *once* was loyal but had been corrupted by party association, together with the Teaberry *Banner manufacturer*, raised a howl of horror! "The church was ruined!" Their very liberal contributions would be "withheld" and the mission of Christianity would prove a failure!! But after all it is presumable that their pious horror, was *quite* as much assumed as real. It is within the range of possibility, that gentlemen were saved from insult, and the community from reproach.

The conjecture is likewise indulged in by knowing ones, that somebody had the *pleasure* of putting the seat of learning in order for election day. It is needless to name the "musk of Sambo."

Antiquarian having finished his narration, we took our Pilgrim staff and resumed our journey, deeply impressed with the philosophical and moral maxims, "Honesty is the best policy," "Envy will punish itself," "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost," "Nothing is to be feared from error if truth is left free to combat it."

— PILGRIM.

TOWN CREEK, (which is in the "State of Southampton.") Nov. 21st, 1866.

PERSONAL.

ALEXANDER H. Stephens, in a letter to a friend, denies that he is in favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

GEN. SHERMAN is soon to sail for Mexico. His mission is understood to be both military and diplomatic, but the instructions he has received have not been made public.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., of Huntingdon, is favorably spoken of for the position of Attorney-General in Gov. Geary's Cabinet. No better selection could be made.

RICHARD WATSON, Esq., of Doylestown, is named as a suitable man for the appointment of Supreme Court Reporter, in place of Robert E. Wright, Esq., of Allentown, whose term of service has expired.

GOVERNOR WARD, of New Jersey, has appointed Fredrick Freylinghuysen United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Wright. He has filled the office of Attorney General of the State for the last six years.

COL. J. A. LONG, of the regular army, and private Secretary to President Johnson, was married on Thursday evening, the 1st inst., to Miss Lizzie D. Foster, daughter of Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Greensburg.

MAJ. GEN. FRY, late Provost Marshal General, has been assigned to duty in California, and has sailed. So far, well; but it would have been much better had he been sent a good deal farther at least four years ago.

HON. HIRAM V. WILSON, Federal Judge of the North District of Ohio, died at his residence, in Cleaveland, on Sunday evening. He had been an invalid more than a year. Last winter he visited New Orleans and the West Indies, but returned not improved.

ONE of the objects of Gen. Geary's visit to Westmoreland county, where he was recently sojourning with his brother-in-law, Col. Wm. Logan, was recreation. He spent a few days in the quest of game, and then visited the friends of his boyhood throughout the county.

MRS. JAKE THOMPSON, of Mississippi, has been importuning the President to allow her husband to come home. It is said she left here with assurances from the President that he might return to his home in Mississippi. It will be remembered that he was one of the alleged Canadian conspirators.

SYLVANUS Cobb, the well known writer of sensation stories for the *New York Ledger*, is dead. He was seventy years of age. He was a Universalist preacher at one period of his life, and among the many works emenating from his pen, is a commentary on the New Testament, which is generally received as a standard authority by Universalists of the present day.

A WASHINGTON letter says: "I know from competent authority that Gen. Howard, just before his Northern trip, becoming entirely disgusted with the annoyances he had to endure and the obstacles placed in his way, made out his resignation as an officer, and submitted it to Gen. Grant, with a declaration of his determination to remain no longer where he was. The General insisted upon returning it to Howard, telling him most emphatically that he must stay; that duty required it, and no matter what the annoyances, there was his post. The result was the reluctant withdrawal of the resignation."

JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish exile, whose career has certainly not been a fortunate one but whose honesty and talents are beyond all question, has again left Europe for America. He left Paris on Thursday evening, October 25, to sail from Brest for New York. He takes with him a large box full of "Bonds of the Irish Republic" which the Moffat Mansion party of the Fenian Brotherhood were so good as to send him for sale in France, but of which it was simply impossible that he could make any use whatever. Reference to these bonds is frequently made by some of the members of the Brotherhood pretty much as if they were matters for which Mr. Mitchell had failed to account. He will account for them by showing the whole lot uninjured and untouched to those who sent them.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chambersburg *Repository*, after speaking of the merits of the different candidates for United States Senator, now before the people, thus introduces a new candidate: "But above them all, there is a young man whom we all know well; a young man, whose talent, whose energy, whose genial manners, whose consistent adherence to principle, are as familiar to the voters of the old 17th Congressional District, as they are to his nearest kin. His reputation is not by any means bounded by his District. He is known, and loved, I was going to say by everybody. Pennsylvania can find no more worthy representative than EDWARD M'PHERSON. And it were fitting, indeed, that Mr. Cowan should be succeeded by a man of such eminent ability and worth as Mr. M'Pherson. He is young but he has been tried, and has the ring of the right metal.

☞ The Bedford *Gazette* charged that a corruption fund of $400,000 was used in this State to carry Gen. Geary's election, and stigmatized its own party friends in Philadelphia as a mean set of fellows, for refusing to respond to the demand for money made by the Chairman of the Democratic Committee.

To this silly allegation of the *Gazette* we replied that according to its own showing its party was composed of a venal set of scamps who could thus be bought. Whereupon it retorts that the purchaseable commodity belongs to no party, offers to bet fifty dollars that our candidates for Congress and Senator sent large sums of money into that county, and in conclusion intimates that we ourself, are purchasable, because while holding office we had "a singular admiration for President Johnson's policy," which we now oppose since we no longer hold that office.

The effort of Mr. Meyers to thrust himself into the Legislature by rejecting the votes of the soldiers from this district, had taught us how unscrupulous a politician he was, but we hardly expected him to play the thing so low, as to charge the opponent who beat him so handsomely, with bribery, because he furnished a portion of the funds to defray the necessary expenses of the canvass. We confess we are not prepared to think so meanly of Mr. Meyers, or of the opposition candidate for Congress as he would have us do, by his small effort to escape the dilemma his first article placed him in. He would surely not indulge in a bitter fling at his Philadelphia friends for their penuriousness in refusing to contribute to the campaign, if he himself was spunging his expenses for music &c., &c., off his party Every voter in the district knows—and none better than Mr. Meyers—that the candidates of all parties are expected to contribute towards the expenses of the canvass, and if our candidates were more liberal than himself, he must remember, that they did not have the Federal offices to hawk round as a consideration for votes.

As to ourself, we know it is the commonest thing in the world for knaves—moral and political—to measure other persons, integrity by their own standard, and in relinquishing office for the sake of principle, we expected to be assailed only, by the class whose highest idea of integrity is guaged by their pocket. And in this expectation we have not been deceived. When Mr. Meyers can produce a single paragraph from the columns of the *Herald & Whig* expressive of "admiration of President Johnson's policy," he can draw on us for "fifty dollars" to assist in defraying the expenses of his fruitless campaign, which he leaves us to infer he was too scrupulously honest to pay himself.—*Somerset Herald.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT is said the New York Legislature will be called upon to make the excise law for New York still more stringent than it is.

THE Morgantown *Republican* urges the selection of the Hon. M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IN the Third District of Vermont, at the regular elections, there was no choice for Congressmen. Now, Worthington C. Smith, Radical has been chosen.

ROGERS, of New Jersey, and Hogan of Missouri, the leaders of Johnsonism in Congress, have both been defeated—the former by Halsey, the latter by Pyle, both Republicans.

THE defeat of Longyear in the Third District, Michigan, and the election of a Republican, is virtually a gain. The defeated candidate though elected two years ago as a Republican went off with Johnson—and there he is!

ONE thing—a fact not likely to be reversed—gives the loyal people great security and confidence; and that is, there will be in both branches of Congress a working Republican two thirds—a power greater than the veto—the master of the President.

IN Massachusetts the Republican majority is sixty-four thousand. As an indication of popular sentiment it may be stated that about as many negroes have been elected to the Legislature as copperheads. Freedom of opinion works some peculiar results.

THE Erie *Dispatch* says that the first choice of the members for United States Senator will undoubtedly be as follows: Curtin 40; Cameron 12; Forney 10; Stevens 7; Grow 7. The Union Republican caucus will consist of 83 members, which by the above vote, will leave 7 uncounted for. Place them as you will it will not effect the election of Curtin.

THE debt of the State of Pennsylvania has been reduced $1,158,009 62 during the year ending September 30, 1866. The indebtedness of the State on the 1st of December, 1865, was 37,476,258 06, the assets in the Treasury being $13,623,668 14, leaving the liabilities of the State over assets $23,852,589 92.

GOOD bay has been selling during the last week or two in the city of Philadelphia, at from $2 to $2.25 per hundred. This is the highest price that has been reached for several years. The bay crop last summer, was as a general thing, rather light, and our farmers have not much to sell.

THE result in Maryland is as follows: Col. Leonard, conservative, is chosen Comptroller by several thousand majority; four of the five members of Congress are conservative, and the Legislature stands Senate 16 conservatives and 8 Radicals, House 60 conservative and 20 radical. Conservative majority on joint ballot 48.

THE Franklin county Republican Convention met and instructed for Governor Curtin for United States Senator. The vote was 73 for Curtin, 2 for Stevens, and 1 for Cameron. The Convention was largely attended and harmonious.

THE *Times* intimates that the sole object of General Sherman's mission to Mexico is to aid General Castelnau sent out by the Emperor of France, to superintend the evacuation, by acting as the representative of this government possessed of authority to discuss questions at issue, and to speak for American interests.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL delivered a lecture in Boston on Wednesday evening on political affairs. He strongly advocated universal suffrage, and said that it was probably the intention of Congress to establish Territorial governments in the lately rebellious States, and to declare who of the citizens shall and who shall not vote. The President, he said ought to be impeached for being guilty of unconstitutional acts.

THE Springfield *Republican*, conservative has come out for Universal suffrage. It says: "Let all the people vote freely and fairly; this is the only right and safe way in a Republic. If any man is a rebel in act, let him be punished legally, with disfranchisement among the penalties; but disfranchisement for opinion will not answer.

REMARKABLE CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Chicago Times Repudiates Andrew Johnson and Comes out for Universal Suffrage.

SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIE OR LIVE?

The present is a crisis in the Democratic party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the country which is also without precedent. Never before has the Democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers,—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before,—but that having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it must nevertheless abandon that issue—for the decision of it is final—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a new line, selected with peculiar reference, not to things as we would have them, but to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become, what it was in its palmy days, a progressive and an aggressive party. These are the alternatives.

It will not sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity.

What, then, shall the new line be? In the first place must we not cut loose from the administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt into which it some time since entered, and from which no power can rescue it? Is not the late defeat attributable more largely to this administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? Who, belonging to it, is entitled by reason of his antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence or the respect of the Democratic party? Certainly it is not Andrew Johnson, nor William H. Seward, nor Edwin M. Stanton. True, this administration had a right policy, and the Democratic party in overlooking the chief men comprising it and thinking only of the rightfulness of the policy, displayed a patriotism whose purity was never excelled; but the policy having failed,—and having failed, too through the feebleness and folly and offenses against public propriety of the administration,—why should not the Democratic party abandon the dead body, longer adherence to which is death only to itself?

What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be gotten out of the way? It cannot. What next? Is not negro suffrage inevitable, and is not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to at once concede the suffrage, making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such still feel greatly inclined to revolt at the proposition of negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that it is always wise to accept the inevitable comes. Negro suffrage we say, is inevitable, and whether it shall be qualified or universal depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall move with reference to it. The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic party; because, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that if she do not yield it, she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean impartial suffrage, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, *as is now the rule in Massachusetts*,—The negro question will have been disposed of, and the occupation of the northern republican radical party will be gone forever. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon; and the country can once more turn to those material questions of public policy the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon these questions that the Democratic party will triumph, and it will be by this triumph that constitutional government and our federal system will be preserved.

If the South be wise, it will not wait on this suffrage question, even for the motion of the Democratic party. If it be wise, it will lose no time in putting in motion the necessary machinery by which it will at the same time save itself from humiliation, preserve its own self respect, rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted any country, kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe and put the Union in the way of speedy restoration. The machinery consists of course, in conventions to revise the State Constitutions.

Governor Brownlow's Message.

The message of Governor Brownlow to the Legislature of Tennessee, deserves some attention beyond the circle to which it is addressed. It is in the main a calm and dignified document, and appears free from those eccentricities of style in which the Governor sometimes indulges.

He begins by praising the action of the Legislature at its extra session in adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and goes on to express himself, as in a former message, in favor of the enfranchisement of certain classes of colored men, if not of universal suffrage. On this point he says:—

"The admirers and followers of the President cannot, with any show of consistency, oppose the enfranchisement of the negro. In an authorized and approved statement of his opinions, made public by his direction, long since his accession to the Presidency, he declares that if he were 'in Tennessee he would endeavor to introduce negro suffrage' He declares that he would begin with three classes of negroes to be admitted to vote at once:—Those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and those having a property qualification of $200 or $250.

"Thus by a system not very gradual, he desired to extend the privilege to the entire race. If what is termed the radical party in the Legislature shall agree with the President and his followers on the question of negro suffrage, it would seem that an excellent opportunity for agreement and conciliation on the vexed question will be presented and that the negro may be enfranchised with unanimity. As for myself, while I have confessed to those prejudices of east, resulting from education and lifelong habits, I am free to say that I desire to act in harmony with the great body of the loyal people of the Union. I think we should not, without great and controlling reasons, sever ourselves from that great National party whose wisdom and courage saved the life of the nation, and rescued the the loyal people of Tennessee from the hands of the oppressor."

He speaks of the untiriag efforts of disloyal newspapers and unprincipled and designing stump speakers to set on foot a scheme of State revolution, and calling attention to the fact that the arms of the State were taken from the Capitol during the Rebellion, and that there is no military organization, urges prompt and fearless action on the part of the Legislature.

Finally, he says of Mr. Johnson's course: I am happy to announce to you, officially that since your last adjournment, when the President had not only abandoned us, but as I have reason to believe, was contemplating the overthrow of the State Governments, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, have solemnly recognized it, and declared it to be the lawful government of the State of Tennessee, and have admitted our Representatives and Senators to their seats, and our noble State has resumed all its relations to the American Union. In the struggle which yet awaits us, we can look alone to the great body of the loyal American people to sustain and protect us

"In this connection I congratulate you and the country on the recent triumph at the ballot-box in the loyal States of sound national principles, as represented by Congress, over the insane policy of the President. The victory was obtained by the Union people over a party consisting of a combination of rebels at the South and traitors at the North, sustained by the power and patronage of the President. As it was decided in the field in the great military struggles, that this nation shall live, so it has been decided at the ballot-box that loyal men alone shall govern it. The great heart of the loyal people is in sympathy with us, and they will require representatives to sustain us against the assaults of Rebels at home or the usurpation of an unscrupulous President."

At last accounts, owing to a misapprehension of the time of the meeting of the Legislature, a quorum had not assembled in either branch.

The Baltimore Police Trouble.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 13.—Judge Bartol has just rendered his decision in the habeas corpus case. He sustains the power of Gov. Swann to remove the Commissioners of Police. There was great cheering in the court room on the announcement of the decision. His decision reviews the whole case. He says that the order of Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, that the parties be held to bail, and in default to be committed to jail, and in default to be committed to keep the peace against the Police Commissioners, and not to seek to exercise any of the functions of Police Commissioners until their claim to said office should be established by the courts, was wholly unwarranted, and that the judge of the Criminal Court had no authority to issue such an order. He reviewed the code in regard to the Police Commissioners, and decided that it gave the Governor entire power in the matter; that it, in his judgment, Messrs. Woods and Hinds had been guilty of official misconduct, the law gave him power to remove them and appoint successors; that at the time Messrs. Valiant and Young were arrested they had been truly and lawfully appointed Police Commissioners; and that, clothed with the commission of the Governor, they were then truly in office and empowered to rightfully exercise all the functions of the same, in place of Woods and Hinds who had been removed and had been officially notified of the removal. The action of the Governor was final, as much so as if those Commissioners had been removed by the Legislature, and from his action there could be no appeal.

Whilst the decision of Judge Bartol fully sustains the action of the Governor, and condemns that of the Criminal Court, in virtually granting an injunction against Messrs, Young and Valiant, by the order issued and discharged them from the custody in which they were held in virtue of the commitment. In such order the Judge decided that it was competent for the Criminal Court to entertain the charge alleged against Young and Valiant of conspiracy to break the peace, by forcibly taking possession of the police stations, and other property, held by Messrs. Woods and Hinds. Such a charge was an indictable offence, and upon that charge they were properly held to bail. Judge Bartol said he would issue an order for the immediate discharge of Sheriff Thompson, and in the case of Messrs. Young and Valiant he discharged them from custody under the illegal order of Judge Bond, restraining them from seeking to exercise the functions of their office as Police Commissioners, but as to the other charge of conspiracy to break the peace, he would require them to enter their own recognizances to answer the charge before proper court.

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Nov. 23-3t.

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S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatie Bitters sold in one year is something startlinn They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is oto of the institutions of New York. It is said thae Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.
This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do." It is invaluable in all cases o wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.
Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
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AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
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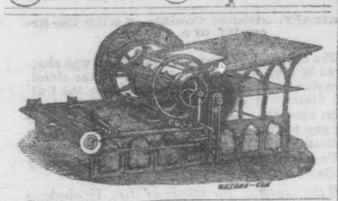
All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use LYONS' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT D

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866.

THANKSGIVING.—The merchants of Bloody Run wish to notify the public that the stores in that place will be closed on Thanksgiving Day.

FRESH OYSTERS.—Persons in the habit of indulging in luxuries of this kind will find an excellent article and well furnished table at the establishment of Barnhart & McMullen. Give them a call.

☞ Rev. A. R. Miller will deliver, in the M. E. Church in this place on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., his second Sermon on the Centenary of Methodism"—Subject: *"The Rise and Progress of Methodism in America."*

☞ Persons who have availed themselves of our books will confer a favor by returning them to us. We have a spare moment now and then, after everybody else is abed, to examine a book, and we do not like the idea of waking up our neighbors to borrow what we have loaned to some one month before. Then it is not more than right that we should have our own, you know.

THANKSGIVING.—In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, Union services will be held in the Presbyterian church on the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Rev. H. Heckerman. Subject: The Christians duty in civil or national life.

☞ Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans of the State of Pennsylvania, is very desirous of establishing a Soldiers' Orphan School in this county, but up to the present writing he has been unable to procure a suitable building. Such a school is regarded as almost a matter of necessity in this region. There are very many orphans in this county that require the immediate advantage of one of these schools. Is there no suitable building to be had in the county, within five or six miles of the railroad, which could be applied to this purpose?

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—A. H. Coffroth, Esq., Assessor of the 16th District of Pennsylvania, has made the following appointments:

Frederic Weimer, Sr., assistant assessor for the 19th district, consisting of Somerset borough and township, Milford, Jefferson and Jenner townships, and New Centreville borough. James Wigle, assistant assessor for the 22d district, consisting of Berlin borough, Brothersvalley, Summit, Greenville, Southampton, Northampton and Allegheny townships and Wellersburg borough. The appointments for the other two districts have not yet been made.—*Somerset Democrat.*

We expect to be able to announce the appointments for this county in a week or two. "Charge, Chester, charge!"

Since the above is in type we learn that Capt. John B. Helm has been appointed in place of Mr. Hughes, John B. Fluck, Esq., in place of Robert Ralston, and John Shuss instead of Symon Nycum.

HANGMAN'S DAY—Governor Curtin has put an end to the superstitious practice too prevalent in this country, of ordering public executions to be made on Friday, which day of the week is therefore kept in bad repute, as "Hangman's Day." A short time ago he ordered a criminal to be executed on some other day, Monday, if we are not mistaken. He has just issued another death warrant for an execution in Lycoming county, naming Tuesday as the day for the completion of the sentence. If the Governors of other States would combine to discountenance the peculiar practice of choosing Fridays for executions, in a few years the ancient superstition which assigns bad luck to that day, would be altogether forgotten.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we submit the following receipt for mrking Gum Arabic Starch: Take two oz. *fine white* Gum Arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water—according to the strength you desire—and then having covered it let it set all night. In the morning pour carefully from the dregs, into a bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to either white or printed lawns a look of newness; which nothing else can restore them after washing. Much diluted, it is also good for thin muslin and bobinet.—*Exchange.*

UNION MASS MEETING.—On Tuesday evening last, the Court House, was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience of Union men, to hear the political issues of the day discussed and to congratulate each other on the glorious results of the recent campaign, and the victories throughout the loyal States. The meeting had not been announced in the paper, and had not been contemplated until Monday noon, yet the people came out in large numbers and the meeting was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. The Union Republican Brass Band, of Bedford, which did yeoman service for the party in the recent memorable campaign, and adhered to us amid our varying fortunes, was present with its complement of performers, and under the leadership of our genial friend E. M. Alsip, Esq., discoursed its sweetest strains. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Cessna, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were selected to serve for the occasion:

PRESIDENT.—DANIEL SAMS, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Hezekiah May, Michael Lutz, J. M. Barndollar, Jeremiah Gorden, Francis Growden, Jacob Evans, John Gates, Jacob W. Hardman, Wm. Karns, Andrew E. Dibert, John H. Wertz, Israel M. Bennett, Jacob Koontz, John Gogley, sr.

SECRETARIES.—M. A. Points, E. A. Fockler, B. Hall Hughes, W. A. Stuckey, Mathew Spidle, and Lieut. John G. Getty.

The meeting was addressed by M. A. Points, Esq., Hon. George W. Householder, John Lutz, Esq., and Hon. John Cessna. The speeches were earnest, cogent and eloquent, and received the undivided attention of the entire assembly. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the success of the Union party in our late elections.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—There has been for months a death-like silence in regard to this projected line of Railway. We are no lenger bored with columns of judicial decisions involving rights of way, or questioning the status of legislative enactments. Even here there appears to be a "season of rest." And yet no one knows what has been gained or lost. The impenetrable darkness into which the "Great Legal Fight" has precipitated the matter, is altogether incomprehensible. Whether like the Phœnix it will rise from its ashes and astonish the world with its greatness and splendor, remains to be seen. The seeming quietness into which it has subsided, however, has by no means lulled the people here on the paper line, into a lethean sleep; not a bit of it.

The people have been earnestly regarding the innumerable "pins" that have been put down by the engineers, and have involuntarily shuddered at the idea of twenty lines of railroad. Every foot of space from Chambersburg up over the mountains—the engineers alone know where—has been covered with pins until it has been dangerous to invade the territory, which the road may some day cover, drunk or sober, without running the risk of having your shins skinned, your body run through or your neck broken by coming in contact with this terrible nuisance, in comparison with which an inverted harrow is but a feint illustration.

Two corps of engineers have vibrated between Pittsburgh and Chambersburg for two years, and if they have not put down a sufficient number of the "pegs," then there is no virtue in engineering. At last we learn indirectly, that the mere "sticking of pins" is about to come to an end, that the experimental and locating lines have all been run, and that the whole is about to be "dotted" on paper. How long it will take to do this will depend, we suppose, very much in what length of time the Company desire it to be done, and if we are left to judge from the past, the Company will not be likely to order the matter through with telegraphic speed.

We desire in this connection to call the attention of all concerned to the following section of an act passed by the last Legislature, which may have *passed* from the recollection of Col. Wright and others associated with him:

SECTION 2. That so much of the said act incorporating the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company, as limits the time for the construction of the main line of their road to three years from the the passage thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the time for the *commencement of the construction* thereof shall be extended for one year, and the time for its completion to eight years, from the passage of this act.

This act, we believe, became a law on the fifth of April last; seven months of the time, the fair season of the year, have passed away, and there is not the first indication in the world, outside of the "pin" arrangement, that there is ever to be a railroad extended up this way. Does the Company intend asking the Legislature for another extension? It looks very much like it. If they do, the people along the line propose to storm the capitol, that's all. Against our most earnest protest the last Legislature gave them all they asked and now we expect them to "come to time." The people must prepare to fight the monopoly in advance.

Just as soon as we have evidence that the Company is in earnest and intends building the road no set of men will go further towards advancing their interests than the people of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset counties, but at present they mean to look after their own interests.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A Convention of Good Templars of the West Juniata District was held in this place on Wednesday and Thursday last, Nov. 6th and 7th. It was the largest and best yet held in the district, there being nineteen lodges represented, of which Huntingdon has 8, Blair 4, Bedford 3, Clearfield 2, Somerset 1, Moshannon Lodge in Centre county was also represented in this district. It was resolved that Cambria be added to the district and that an endeavor be made to establish one or more lodges in that county before the next convention, which will be held in Altoona, Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of February, 1867. On the evening of Tuesday, the first day of the Convention, a public meeting was held in the Court House. The room was crowded to overflowing. Mr. E. H. Uniac, of Boston, delivered a lecture on Temperance, in a very eloquent and instructive manner. Some even expressed the opinion that he is superior to Mr. Gough as a temperance speaker.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

THE BIG TANNERY.—We lately paid a visit to the extensive tanning establishment of Messrs. Spanogle & Co., which is now rapidly approaching completion. This is one of the largest (if not *the* largest) brick steam tannery in Pennsylvania, the whole building being under a slate roof. The main building is 231 feet in length by 45 wide, with a wing 195 long. The bark shed is 180 feet long by 35 wide, and is reached by a railroad siding of 1,000 feet. The building contains 210 vats, 28 leeches, and 8 pools, with all necessary requisites for running water, liquor, &c. The drying and other rooms are to be heated by means of steam pipes. The engine, which was built by Reese, Slagle & Foust, of this place, is 25 horse power, and was set in motion on Monday last, and found to be an excellent piece of workmanship, complete in all its parts. Among other features in the building is an Archimean screw, which performs the work of carrying the water up hill. —*Lewistown Gazette.*

SWINDLERS.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: We learn that well dressed, smooth tongued scamps are travelling over the country, having with them a model hay and manure loader, with which they are gulling farmers most outrageously. Their mode of operations is to visit the principal farmers, exhibit their model, sell a right to use it, and give an order on a manufacturing establishment, where they pretend to have a contract for the manufacture of the implement, receiving in exchange the farmer's note, which they immediately convert into money, at a discount, and clear out. It is probable that some of the patent-right venders will visit this country, and farmers should exercise due vigilance to detect them.

☞ Hugh McNeal, of Hollidaysburg, has leased the old Frankstown Furnace, and is about starting it. Essington Hammond, of the same place, has rented Rebecca Furnace, and Charley Sackett is about commencing operations at Bennington Furnace.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

☞ The lines of J. H. E. are held over for the present.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A meeting of the county Superintendents of Pennsylvania has been called by the State Superintendent, to be held in Harrisburg, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of December, to continue in session three days. Mr. Coburn, the late State Superintendent, assigned some time since a number of topics to different Superintendents, and requested written reports upon them. It is expected that those will be read, and that the Subjects treated of will be discussed. In this connection the whole work of the county Superintendency can be reviewed, and the School Department will be able to give such instructions as seem to be called for.

In addition to this, the new Superintendent will ask the Convention to resolve itself into a kind of Executive Session, at least every forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the School Department to learn the views of the Superintendents and of the people through out the State on the following points, in which changes in the law or in the practical operation of it have been thought of:

1. The minimum length of time the Schools should be kept open.—Should it be increased to five or six months?

2. Uniformity of Text-books in counties.—Should a provision be made in the law for effecting such uniformity?

3. County aid to Teachert' Institututes.—Should the law now in existence in eight counties be made general?

4. Provisional Certificates.—Should they be dispensed with? If not what changes should be made in the policy now practiced in regard to granting them.

5. Renewing and Endorsing Certificates by County Superintendents.—Is it good policy to renew and endorse them?

6. District Superintendents.—Should there be a general law providing for their appointment?

7. District Institutes.—What can be done to increase their number?

8. Branches of Study required by law.—Should additions or substitutions be made?

It is hoped that all Superintendents will come prepared to represent the wishes of their several counties in regard to these subjects by voice, and if called upon by vote.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last an accident, resulting in very serious injuries to Mrs. Harriet Baker, wife of Samuel Baker, lately of this place, and Miss Laura Hassler, daughter of Maj. Hassler, Treasurer of Franklin county, occurred near this borough. The particulars, as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: The two ladies above named, in company with William Gordon, a lad of 12 or 14 years of age, son of Mr. Gordon, of Chambersburg, were approaching this place from Fort Littleton, with a horse and buggy. When about a mile west of this borough, on the Peach Orchard road, the party stopped on the top of Scrub Ridge, and the boy alighted and walked down the ridge gathering moss and evergreens. While absent, and at a little distance from the carriage, the horse became frightened and dashed at a furious rate down the terribly rocky roadway leading from the top of the Ridge to the turnpike at its foot. After proceeding about 400 yards, the buggy was dashed to pieces against the boulders that project from the mountain on the upper side of the road, and both ladies thrown violently against the mass of rocks that form the bed and side of the road, injuring them very severely. Mrs. Baker is terribly bruised and lacerated on head, face and limbs, one gash full six inches in length upon the top of her head; but fortunately no bones are broken. Miss Hassler has one arm and one thumb broken, is fearfully cut on face and head, and has been injured in the back. The buggy is completely demolished, not one part remaining whole. Fragments of the vehicle—broken springs, splinters of the body, pieces of tire, spokes, curtains, axles, &c.—were strewn along the road for a quarter of a mile. Dr. S. E. Duffield was promptly on the ground, and rendered the sufferers every medical assistance. They were subsequently removed to the Eagle Hotel, where every attention is paid them. Their injuries, though severe, will not prove fatal. That they were not instantly killed, is truly miraculous.—*Fulton Republican.*

SOMERSET PETROLEUM COMPANY.—From a card over the signature of H. G. Bare, published in the Somerset *Herald* we learn the following of the operations of the above company:

"Many of the stockholders of the company being anxious to know the condition, &c., of the Company, I have been requested by Mr. Stutzman, the President of the Company, to make a statement through the papers, of the prospects of the company, financial condition and number of wells and their depth.

In the first place, nothing has occurred, or developed to change the original opinion that oil exists in Somerset county, and as we believe, can be reached at a less depth at the points our company are now boring, than perhaps any other point in the county. At Wellersburg in this county, in the same geological formation, oil was struck on Friday evening last, in considerable quantity, at a depth of 800 or 900 feet, and the Company expect, (reasonably, too,) that as soon as they get through the rock they will get oil in much larger quantities.

Two wells have been commenced on leases of the Company, one on the North Fork of Laurel Hill creek in Turkeyfoot township, and the other on Flaugherty in Larimer. Notwithstanding the many breaks we had in the Turkeyfoot well, it is at present going down rapidly, and having already reached a depth of 500 feet. In the Flaugherty well the tools are fast at a depth of about 400 feet, but we are expecting tools daily, with which we hope to be able to get them loose. The amount of money paid in on subscription is about $3,000 all of which, (and more too,) has been expended for tools, machinery and expenses of boring.

It will be seen at once that very little of the capital stock has been paid in, and of course it could not be expected that the officers of the Company should complete the wells at their own expense. With a view of fulfilling our agreement with subscribers, we have authorized Sheriff Walter to collect the balance of subscription, and we sincerely hope that parties will cheerfully pay him, and thereby assist in developing the mineral interests of Somerset county to their own profit.

☞ The Altoona *Tribune* says: "Very extensive fires have been raging on the Allegheny and Brush Mountains for the past few days. The one on Brush Mountain is in the large bench near the Kettle, and is visible from all parts of the town. The one on the Alleghenies is in the neighborhood of Kittanning Point, and is only visible from town at intervals. We have not learned from what cause these fires originated, but hope that either a sudden rain or the exertions of the farmers in their course, may succeed in getting them under control.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—As announced last, week Revs. Mitchell, West and Fitzgerald preached in the Presbyterian church during the latter part of the week, and on Sunday installed the Rev. A. V. C. Schenck as pastor of the congregation. On Sunday forenoon a communion service was held, and an appropriate sermon was preached at night. The whole series of services was one of unusual interest and the sermons were powerful and instructive exhibitions of truth. They will be long remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing them. The exercises were attended by large audiences and the church has marked it as "a good day." As the result of the pastoral relations now established a future of unusual prosperity and usefulness is anticipated by the church.

☞ The following, from the Richmond *Examiner* is equally appropriate for this locality:

WANTED—One hundred and seventy-five young men, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, graceful dandy with hair enough on his upper lip to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little hump-backed, freckled-faced, bowlegged, carrot-headed upstart. The object is to form a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the church doors on each Sabbath, before the commencement of divine service and at its close, to stare at the ladies as they enter and leave the church, and to make delicate and gentlemanly remarks upon their person and dress. All who wish to enter the above corps will appear at the different church doors next Sunday morning, where they will be duly inspected, and their names, personal appearance, and quantily of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose."

A PLEASANT COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 1st inst., concludes an article as follows: "We will now close by stating that not in the wide world is there as much shooting stabbing and killing as in Shelby county, when we take into consideration the intelligence of the community. Night after night affrays occur; men are shot within a few yards of our office; bullets are fired into windows—and it is 'd—n you!' click! bang! 'I'm shot'—nightly, from one end of the city to the other. One of the most astonishing features in this revelry of blood is the nonchalance of the participants. They 'go for one another' like men at a rowing match. While wrestling, two persons became engaged in a difficulty under our window some nights ago. One made at his antagonist with a knife, who replied with a shot, and exclaimed 'I've killed him.' You are a liar!' says the individual hit, while he had a hole in him you could put your thumb in. The city is mad; crime is epidemic, and the poisonous elements consist in the evil practice of carrying weapons."

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.--A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are also a sure Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 15--3d.w.ea.mo.1yr.]

Cheering Facts for the Billious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears, if there is side-ache or back-ache it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superflous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaints may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered, or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon, by persons of bilious habit.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

[2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.]

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

MARRIED

On the 18th inst., by Rev. James H. McGarrah, Mr. JOHN H. FLEEGLE, to Miss MARIA E. WONDERS, both of Napier township, Bedford county, Pa.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 15th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. HOWARD H. WELSH, late of York, and Miss HANNAH R. SHIMER, of Bedford.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of Hannah Smith, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. JACOB BLOOM, to Miss SARAH EDWARDS, both of Union township.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., at her residence in Rinard's Valley, Bedford county, Mrs. SARAH LEADER, aged 66 years, 10 months and 8 days.

Mrs. Leader resided for many years in Bedford, until the death of her husband about a year ago. She was a devoted member of the German Reformed Church, and lived an exemplary christian life. She died, as she lived, in the hope of everlasting life, of which she gave the fullest assurance, in her last hours, to her weeping friends around her. Her end was peace, and she now sleeps in Jesus, to awake in His likeness at the ast day. K.

New Advertisements.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT.
Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.
Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.
Nov. 23, 1866.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.
A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM ENGRAVING.
REDUCED PRICES TO CLUBS.

The Lady's Friend announces for 1867, the following novelets: A NEW STORY by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne." "The Channings," &c.; "How a Woman Had Her Way," by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "Told by the Sun;" "No Longer Young," by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," &c.; and "Dora Castel," by Frank Lee Benedict.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate, engraved on steel, in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself, in every number.

It will give a copy of the beautiful Premium Steel Engraving, "One of Life's Happy Hours," 26 inches long by 20 inhhes wide, to every single ($2 50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a Club.

It offers as Premiums, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, Clothes Wringers, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

TERMS:

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving)	$2 50
4 copies,	6 00
5 copies, (and one gratis,)	8 00
8 copies, (and one gratis,)	12 00
20 copies, (and one gratis,)	28 00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post,	4 00

The getter up of a club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit One Dollar Extra.

Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
Nov. 23-3t. 219 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

1867. PROSPECTUS 1867.
OF THE
HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH FOR 1867.

GEORGE BERGNER,..... PROPRIETOR.

As the approaching session of the Legislature will be one of unusual interest to the people of Pennsylvania, owing to the fact that a United States Senator is to be elected, and other matters of great importance will be acted on by the legislative bodies of the Commonwealth, and a change will take place in the Executive Department of the State, by the inauguration of General Geary as Governor, the attention of the public is invited to the following Prospectus of the Harrisburg Telegraph for 1867:

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH,

Now the largest daily paper in Central or Southern Pennsylvania, besides containing a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, and a truthful account of affairs at the Capital, will give copious telegraphic reports of all important events that may transpire throughout the country, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings and other matters at Washington, and will be furnished by mail on the following

TERMS:

One Year, in advance,	$7 00
Six months, in advance,	3 50
Three " " "	1 71
For the Session,	2 00

No subscriptions taken for less than three months.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Will contain a resume of the important business transacted in Congress and the Legislature, Telegraphic reports which appear in the Daily, Commercial and Financial Intelligence, and other important matters necessary to make up a first-class Political, Literary and Family Newspaper.

TERMS:

One year, in advance,	$2 00
Three copies to one address, in advance,	4 50
Five copies to one address, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	7 50

No names will be placed on our books unless the cash accompanies the order.

Address GEORGE BERGNER,
Nov. 23-3t. Harrisburg.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.
Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.
Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds best yard wide all wool filling and pure al wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.
TEMPORARY SETS
inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.
TEETH FILLED
to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.
I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.
WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd., will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1866,

the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A messuage, being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty four acres, more or less, well improved and well watured, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. P. Stegl and others.

No. 2. One tract of wood land, situate in said township, containing six hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lanas of decedent and others.

No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing four hundred and thirty two acres and thirty perches, more or less, adjoining lands of James Patten and others. Upon these last two tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber.

TERMS: Cash at the confirmation of the sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day.

GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
Nov. 23-4ts. Adms. of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MOSES DICKEN late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOHN DICKEN,
Nov. 23. Executor.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

The Assessors of the several districts of the county, elected for the year 1867, are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioner's Office, on Tuesday, December 11th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for said year. Let none fail to be present.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER,
Nov. 23-3ts. Clerk.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS---Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct 26 1866

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just received a splendid lot of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Morinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,
CLOAKS and FURS,
Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.
Nov. 9-3m.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Reliner Grain Drills—the best in the world.
Bedford, July 13.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN ZELLER, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Zeller, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment of the same, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ZELLER,
October 26, 6t Administrator

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail. A.M.	Mail. P.M	Express. P.M	Shoup's Run Branch A.M.	Shoup's Run Branch P.M.
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00			
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17			
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25			
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39			
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54			
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02			
Cove,	9.24	7.14			
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18			
Saxton,	9.54	7.43			
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04			
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12			
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24			
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40			
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53			
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57			
Leave Saxton for Dudley,				10.20	7.50
Coalmont,				10.35	8.05
Dudley,				10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail. A.M.	Mail. P.M	Express. P.M	Shoup's Run Branch. A.M.	Shoup's Run Branch. P.M.
Mount Dalias,	6.00	3.04			
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08			
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20			
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40			
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56			
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04			
Saxton,	7.30	4.34			
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49			
Cove,	7.49	4.53			
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05			
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12			
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26			
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40			
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47			
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10			
Dudley,			6.05	8.54	
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09	
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24	

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.56 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Hunt

Farm, Garden & Household.

NOVEMBER.

There is a northern army marching southward with power. The winds are its scouts, and Jack Frost is on the picket line. Its skirmishers are in the forests of Maine; they fill the Adirondacs, and skirt the chain of great lakes. Some daring companies have pushed far in advance of their reserves into the praries and valleys of the West. Behind them comes the grand army in its march to the sea, leaving no green thing behind it, save the cedars and pines with which it seems to fraternize. But we have weapons and resources, which will enable us to sustain the siege. Then, too, we have one great ally but for whose partial withdrawal, to attend to business farther South, we should not experience the present attack. This ally is the Sun, who fights for us by day, but leaves us to take care of ourselves by night. Our resources are wood and coal, and peat, good shelter and the abundant corn. The first nippings of the frost should have set us to finishing up farm work, and making ready for winter. When we cast our eyes over the hints for November given in previous years, we feel the need of ten times the space we have to make suggestions upon every important subject, but with so little space as we have we must be somewhat general in our hints. First, however a word about

Permanent Improvements.—Multitudes of farmers and their families are satisfied with their present homes, but many others want to move. They are looking West or South, and are ready to take a good offer and clear out. The result of this is that they do not half take care of the farms they are on, and if they sell at all, they will not get half the price they might: We say then, wherever you are, make the surroundings as attractive as possible. Make permanent improvements, good buildings, good fences, walls, etc., lay underdrains, reclaim swamps, and in short, work as if you were going to live in one place all your life, and your children after you. So you will have the comfort, as you go along, of seeing everything improving, and such investments are safe and usually pay a good interest, if not annually, they certainly increase the value of the farm. But do not let any work upon the farm nor the material welfare of yourself and family lead to the neglect of the moral and intellectual.

The Common School should have the solicitous care and attention of every citizen, no matter what his profession, or how light his family responsibilities. Statistics bear us out in saying that the poorest schools and the least attention to education exist among the most purely agricultural districts: and it is also true that in more populous sections farmers, as a class are not the ones to forward efforts for better and more thorough schools. The great safe-guard of our liberties is universal intelligence. A good public school is a security to any community against petty thieving, stack burning, orchard robbing, and a thousand other annoyances from bad boys and bad men, which can hardly be overestimated. The contamination of one's children by ignorance, which is almost always vicious and the cause of poverty, should be provided against by securing the very best school houses and the best teachers for all the children of the community. This is every man's and every woman's business, and a duty for which an account must be rendered as much as for the heartless neglect of the hungry gry and naked. It is not necessary at this season to direct attention to

The Poor, for we have them always with us. It is much pleasanter of a winter night to think of those who have been and are warmed and fed by our unostentatious charities, than of those to whom it may have been said "depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled (by somebody else)." This month occurs the usual season of Thanksgiving, which, formerly observed by only a few of the older States, has now become a National festival.—May this be among the many causes for thankfulness of our readers and of ourselves, that as God has prospered us, God's poor have shared his bounty at our hands.—*American Agriculturist.*

LET US MAKE GOOD WALKS.

The season is upon us when good hard walks about our dwellings, barns and out-houses generally, are very desirable on many accounts—health, convenience and comfort being among them. How many of our agricultural readers neglect this home duty? How many allow the paths even to their houses to be almost impassible in moist weather? And so with the paths to the barn, or different stable doors, to the hog pens, cattle-yards, &c. We have known persons to wade through water mud and soft manure for eight months in the year, to get at these several places, at the expense of damp feet and nasty boots, instead of providing a footway of stones coal ashes or boards, either of which could be made at small expense and a few hours of time in labor.

Especially is this neglect to be condemned where the females of the family are the sufferers. We have many times seen the way to the wood-pile coal-bin, spring-house, chicken-yard and other indispensable points, totally unfit to be used by them. If any one thinks there is any economy in this, he is greviously mistaken. To say nothing as to the loss of time in wading through the mud, the wear-and-tear of shoe-leather and injury to garments would pay the entire expense of providing good, dry walks, but when the question of health, of suffering and of doctors' bills are taken into account, they ought to be sufficient to drive every negligent, unsympathizing proprietor, whether in town or country, to follow the suggestions herein made. A man who will not look after the reasonable need and comforts of his family, does not deserve to have a family.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOGS.

Watch the pork market, and if there is a certainty of taking advantage of high prices before the general killing takes place, do so, otherwise complete the fattening. If nowhere else, there is at least a large gain in the manure heap. In killing all squealing and fighting is stopped by shooting a wooden plug into the head between the eyes, easily done and humane practice; use very little powdered only cooked or soaked food; if possible.—*American Agriculturist.*

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

T. R. GETTYS'

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRYS DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make

PICTURES of ANY SIZE

AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE,

Gilt & Rosewood Frames,

GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSALS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.

and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make

THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,

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JUST OUT—SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE

HERALD OF HEALTH

FOR NOVEMBER CONTAINS:

The Snow Fall, (Poetry)	Geo. W. Bungay.
Alcoholic Liquors and Drugs,	Horace Greeley.
An Essay on Teeth,	By a Dentist.
Health of Girls,	Dr. J. H. Hanaford.
A Plea for Little Children, (Poetry)	M. M. H.
The Cry for Rest,	Rev. O. H. Frothingham.
Country Nuisances,	A. L. Wood, M. D.
Healthful Agency of Trees,	Mrs Mary Treat.
Notes from the Country.	
Home Influence.	
Peaceful Nature, (Poetry)	Tilden.
A New Era in the Hygiene of Disinfection—	—Prof. Rufus King Browne.
Monuments.	
Unity of the Human Species.	
Dash the Wine Cup Away,	Wm. H. Burleigh.
Amusements,	Henry Ward Beecher.
The Effects of Medicines,	E. P. Miller, M. D.
A Natural Life,	M. L. Holbrook, M. D.
Student's Dress at Antioch College,	—Mrs. S. W. Dodds.

Notes for the Month, by M. L. Holbrook, M. D., Cooking, a Fine Art—Routine—Miss Dr. Walker on Tobacco, etc.—Scripture Wine—A Wonderful Old Lady.

Home-Treatment of Lead Colic.

Answers to Correspondents—Colds, Coughs and Deafness—Natural Laws—Weak Spine and Lungs—Flatulence—Sleep Alone—Sick Headache—Two Meals—Vinegar—Fresh Butter—Suicide—How to Grow Beautiful—Stooping Necks—Alcoholic Medication—Retiring and Rising—Children Sleeping.

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Nov 9,-tf

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Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.

July 13.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE.

Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS

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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

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A SPLEND ID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 28, 166

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BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE. Nov. 2, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES. The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties. Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

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Nov 2, 1866 FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

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It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the Hair.
It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.
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It keeps the scalp healthy, clean, and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing.
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It makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrous.

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Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

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A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

INVALUABLE FOR TEETHING CHILDREN!

It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

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October 26

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We have sent away as premiums nearly

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of these machines, and they give universal satisfaction. The New subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

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july28,65:1yr.

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Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

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sep7:3m

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WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

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For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.

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D. W. CROUSE

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Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

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Nov 2, 1866

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ

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To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACONS, and other PIANOS; MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & COS' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,

Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

in Brown's Hardware building.

or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dce8:1y

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."

NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!

CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:4m

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Reff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

and therefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers

Insure yourselves against Accidents

Railroad Officers and Employees,

Insure yourselves against Accidents.

Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,

Insure yourselves against Accidents.

Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,

Insure yourselves against Accidents.

Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,

Insure yourselves against Accidents.

Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,

Insure yourselves against Accidents.

Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,

Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,

And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Collars, Dress Trimmings,

Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,

Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.

D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.

J. T. KEAGY, Agent,

mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORS AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

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